

KEMAL DEMANDS BRITISH LEAVE ZONE AND GRIP ON CONSTANTINOPLE

NOTE IS HOSTILE

If English Acquiesce Kemalists Promise to Withdraw Some of Troops.

WAR BELIEVED NEAR

British Fleet Is Strengthened and Submarines Will Fight Passage.

NO SHOTS FIRED YET

Both Sides at Pains to Avoid Opening of Hostilities in Neutral Strip.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29 (Associated Press).—The situation between the British and the Turkish Nationalists was extremely tense to-night.

A note from Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Brig.-Gen. Harington, the British commander, couched in a hostile tenor, was considered by British military circles here as closing the door to a pacific settlement of the straits question. The prospects of an armed conflict were considered more evident than previously.

Kemal demands the retirement of all British troops from the Asiatic side of the straits, as the French and Italians have done, and says in case of acquiescence he will withdraw the Nationalist forces "slightly" from the neutral zone.

It also demands the cessation of what are termed the arbitrary measures of the British authorities in Constantinople in dealing with the Turkish population, and a solemn undertaking that no Greek vessel shall be permitted to pass the Dardanelles. It concludes with a protest against the destruction of Turkish war material in the straits.

The note of Kemal was in reply to the last written communication of Gen. Harington, transmitted through Hamid Bey, the Nationalist representative in Constantinople, to Kemal in Smyrna.

Expect Big Artillery.

It is felt in British circles to-night that they would be forced to modify their conciliatory attitude at the moment the Turks bring up heavy artillery with which they would be able to threaten seriously the European side of the Dardanelles and also hamper passage through the straits of British vessels.

Six submarines of the British Atlantic fleet have arrived and will be used to prevent the transport of Turkish troops across the Sea of Marmara in the event of war between the British and the Turks. The British also have posted batteries in strategic positions on the heights of Chios, east of Scutari, and at Mal-tepe, on the Hajdar Pass Railway, facing Prinkipo Island. These positions are on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, near Constantinople.

Some optimism was felt to-day over the meeting between M. Franklin-Bouillon, the French envoy, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Smyrna, where there was a conference on the general situation. Later, while on the way to Eskişehir, Kemal received a message calling him to Angora to discuss with the Government the Nationalist reply to the allied demands. Therefore Gen. Harington has postponed his departure for Mudania to meet Kemal. Meanwhile the Turkish leader has given assurance that his troops will not advance further than the neutral zone.

The belief prevails in British military circles that Greece may be asked to evacuate Thrace by October 10. This would permit the Kemalists to enter Thrace by ports on the Sea of Marmara, avoid a violation of the straits and satisfy the Nationalist demand for possession of Thrace before the proposed peace conference begins.

It is feared that only a radical modification of Kemal's bellicose attitude can avert a clash between the British and the Turks. If Kemal persists in his demand for the evacuation of the Asiatic side of the straits it is believed the British in no circumstances will alter their firmly expressed resolve to preserve the inviolability of the international waterway.

Gen. Thomas Marden, who has superseded Gen. Shuttleworth in command of the British forces at Chanak, is supremely confident of the ability of his forces to resist the strongest attack of the Kemalists.

Mustapha Kemal, earlier in the day, replying to General Harington's telegram of Wednesday, had sent a message declaring his troops would not advance further. He says he desires that no incident occur, and that he will see General Harington as soon as possible. Gen. Harington planned to leave this afternoon for a conference with Kemal.

Continued on Page Seven.

Greek General Charges Massacre in Thrace

ATHENS, Sept. 29.—An official communication issued by Gen. Polimenakos commanding the Greek army in Thrace, says:

"In violation of the neutral zone the enemy army Wednesday entered the Strandja district, occupied the village of Safalalan, and massacred eleven of the Greek garrison."

"In a counter attack Thursday we ejected the enemy, who was pursued, leaving an officer and twenty-five soldiers killed."

TURKS DISTRIBUTE MASSACRE ORDERS

'Be Ready to Put Out Fires and Kill!' Says Secret Circular in Constantinople.

WOULD SHIFT BLAME

Seek to Hold Armenians or Greeks Responsible for Planned Slaughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—While battalions of the North Staffordshire and the Royal Air Force, newly arrived from England, marched through the streets of Pera yesterday with hands playing, and insinuating fresh confidence into the Christian population of Constantinople, mysterious little printed circulars were being passed with whispered words from hand to hand and house to house in the Turkish labyrinth of Stamboul and Scutari.

This secret circular, a copy of which has come into the hands of THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, affords debate proof of the menace of massacre in Constantinople in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Kemal and the Allies—not a myth invented for propaganda purposes by the Greeks and Armenians, as the Turks would like, but a grave reality.

The booklet contains, in seemingly innocent wording, clear instructions for the organization of a massacre, without which a Turkish conquest of Constantinople would be incomplete. The circular begins: "There is danger of fire in the city. It warns the Turkish inhabitants to be on their guard, prepared to extinguish them by keeping a certain number of buckets filled with water in readiness in their houses."

Then it urges them to organize armed bands of young men in every district, and explains that if fires should break out these men are to occupy the streets and "arrest all suspects."

These apparently harmless instructions, with an occult meaning which is perfectly understood by the Turks, are passed on with the exhortation, "Be ready to put out fires and kill!"

The circular constitutes a preparatory measure on the part of the Turks to blame the planned massacres on the Greeks and the Armenians. As a matter of fact, it is quite possible some desperate Greeks or Armenians may really start fires, partly in revenge and partly in hopes of provoking more foreign intervention on their behalf—an old Balkan trick.

LODGE WOULD DRIVE TURKS FROM EUROPE

Says It Ought to Have Been Done at Close of Great War.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to-night declared in an address in Symphony Hall in support of the Near East Relief, of which he is an officer, that the Turkish menace to the world was not a new thing, but one that should have been dealt with at the close of the world war.

PLASTERERS ARE MAKING \$26 A DAY IN CHICAGO

More Than Some Bank Presidents, Says Manufacturer.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Some union plasterers in Chicago are making bigger weekly wages than some bank presidents, according to Herman H. Hettler, lumber dealer and president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

"According to what one contractor tells me," said Mr. Hettler, "he pays his plasterers \$2 an hour and \$10 a day bonus for working on his jobs. That amounts to \$26 a day. Some bank presidents are paid less than that. Even then Gen. Harington would not consent to confer with Kemal until the neutral zones had been evacuated."

The British have taken the initiative in the matter, and have been forced upon them, first by the withdrawal of the French from the Asiatic side, and then by the Paris note. The French left the control of the zone entirely in the hands of the British, and signed a note telling Kemal he must not violate the neutral zones. The British regard it as their duty to see that he does not violate them.

The justice of the British proposition is further fortified by the armistice of Mudros in October, 1918, upon which the British have stood firm ever since. And they intend to continue to stand firm, with all the resources of the empire, rather than sacrifice the fruits of victory. They are determined further not to invite a general Balkan clash by calmly retiring now to wallow in preparation for the way for another siege of the Dardanelles.

Officials feel that if the Turks are not moved by appeals for peace now, they will be moved by force later.

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BRITAIN WILL FORCE TURKS TO WITHDRAW

Cabinet Acts to Stop Further Encroachments by Army of Kemalists.

ULTIMATUM IS WAR

Refusal Means Scrapping of Paris Note and Mudros Armistice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Turks must get out of the Chanak neutral zone or face war with the British. This was the ultimatum issued by the Cabinet to-night. The situation created by the Kemalists hemming in the British and pressing so close that they can talk with each other over the barbed wire entanglements cannot be allowed to continue, it was stated officially.

The Government has notified Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington that he will have full support in demanding the Turkish withdrawal, in whatever steps may be necessary.

The time has come for a showdown. That was the substance of official opinion after the second meeting of the Ministers in Downing Street this afternoon. As a result Gen. Harington is expected within a few hours to notify the Turks they will have to withdraw.

If they do not, it is stated here that their refusal will be interpreted as Kemal's contempt of the Paris note as a scrap of paper and also as a violation of the terms of the armistice, wherefore the armistice will cease to be effective.

When a spokesman for the Government was asked if, in the event Kemal refused to move, the British would attack, he answered that that was a question for the authorities on the ground, represented by the military and naval chiefs and the high commissioners.

Shaul Relates Transaction.

Along with this goes the no less sensational testimony on the part of Shaul that when he first appeared at the District Attorney's office on October 4, 1921, to try to bring Dillon & Co. to book for taking \$5,000 of his money with which to buy stocks and making no return for it, he was turned over to "an Assistant District Attorney named Magee or McGee," who asked him if he would not prefer to get his money back rather than push the case, and who then went to the telephone saying he was going to get William J. Fallon, a well known criminal lawyer and a close friend of the books of Dillon & Co. for \$5,000.

With the hope that John T. Dooley, who represented authority in Swann's office for the greater part, if not all, of the stock or any sort of satisfaction, would be made at the next hearing, which is set for 3 o'clock on October 11, to have Dooley present. It was hoped, said Shaul, that James Magee, Assistant District Attorney, who has been in office under both Swann and Banton, would appear to answer a subpoena, but he was busy in court and any information he might have been deferred until October 11.

British Force Well Armed.

The British have heavy artillery, a formidable fleet and aircraft fully equipped with machine guns, all actually in position to repel force much larger than their own; and many military experts believe that the whole of Kemal's army could not budge them. So, if it comes to a fight it will be no comic opera affair, unless the Turks furnish the show.

The report that Gen. Harington was ready to meet Kemal in conference was officially denied to-night. He could meet the Turkish leader only after conferring with the allied naval and military commanders and accompanied by representatives of France and Italy. Any such conference would be strictly military, as it would not discuss anything of a political character such as the armistice of Mudros, or the Paris note. Even then Gen. Harington would not consent to confer with Kemal until the neutral zones had been evacuated.

His \$304,840,332,912,685.16 BANKRUPTCY RECORDED

That Famous Compounded \$100 Head From Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Because he owes more money than there is in the world outside of Russia, George Thomas Jones of San Jose filed a bankruptcy petition to-day.

Jones said in his petition that the amount owing to his principal creditor is \$304,840,332,912,685.16, and is a judgment against him by the Superior Court of Santa Clara County.

In 1907 he borrowed \$100 from Henry B. Stuart at 10 per cent interest, compounded monthly. Recently Stuart won an action to recover.

DILLON INDICTMENT'S HELD UP LONG TIME WITH EVIDENCE IN

'Very Serious Criminal Aspects,' Charged in Referee's Hearing.

SHAUL MAKES CHARGES

Amsterdam Man Tells of Visits to Dooley and Grand Jury.

SOME SEARCHES FUTILE

\$300,000 Crash Followed by Moves That Resulted in Nothing.

"Very serious criminal aspects" have developed in the investigation of the affairs of Dillon & Co., stock brokers, who failed for \$300,000, and whose principals, along with their alleged backer, "Dandy Phil" Kastel, and his one time secretary, Ruth Smith, are under indictment for grand larceny.

This arresting phrase was employed yesterday in the course of a hearing being held by Peter B. Olney, referee, at 68 William street to determine why Shaull, music dealer of Amsterdam, N. Y., a victim of Dillon & Co., could not move the District Attorney's office of this county in October, 1921, to indict and prosecute the men he charged with robbing him.

The central facts are that Shaull testified yesterday that with John T. Dooley, then an Assistant District Attorney in the administration of Edward Swann, he went before the Grand Jury on October 4, 1921, made his complaint, answered questions and laid the groundwork for the indictment of the persons he charged with swindling; that he repeatedly urged Dooley to take action against Dillon & Co., and that John T. Banton, coming to the District Attorney's office at the outset of 1922 and in possession of all its records, could not find any record of Shaull's appearance before the Grand Jury.

Shaul Relates Transaction.

Along with this goes the no less sensational testimony on the part of Shaull that when he first appeared at the District Attorney's office on October 4, 1921, to try to bring Dillon & Co. to book for taking \$5,000 of his money with which to buy stocks and making no return for it, he was turned over to "an Assistant District Attorney named Magee or McGee," who asked him if he would not prefer to get his money back rather than push the case, and who then went to the telephone saying he was going to get William J. Fallon, a well known criminal lawyer and a close friend of the books of Dillon & Co. for \$5,000.

With the hope that John T. Dooley, who represented authority in Swann's office for the greater part, if not all, of the stock or any sort of satisfaction, would be made at the next hearing, which is set for 3 o'clock on October 11, to have Dooley present. It was hoped, said Shaull, that James Magee, Assistant District Attorney, who has been in office under both Swann and Banton, would appear to answer a subpoena, but he was busy in court and any information he might have been deferred until October 11.

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Steal \$15,000 Gems, Beat Woman; Robbers Miss \$65,000 Emerald

Jewels valued at more than \$15,000 were stolen early Wednesday night from the apartment of Mrs. and Mrs. Thomas J. Bolles at 308 West Seventy-third street, after two robbers battered their way into the room from which the articles were taken. The two rooms of the apartment were ransacked thoroughly by the two robbers, who ran from the place when discovered by a Miss Goodwin, employed by Mrs. Bolles as companion. Miss Goodwin was thrown down the stairs by the two men. She will be confined to her bed for a month, physicians say.

An emerald ring valued at \$65,000 was worn by Mrs. Bolles while she dined at the Colony restaurant with Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Jones of Brownsville, Tex., and Mr. and Mrs. John Warren of Atlanta. This valuable article was the objective of the robbers, Mrs. Bolles said yesterday. About a third of the stolen articles were insured.

"With my guests and Miss Goodwin," said Mrs. Bolles in an interview with a reporter from THE NEW YORK HERALD, "I left home shortly after 7 o'clock Wednesday night. We dropped Miss Goodwin at the Martha Washington Hotel, where she dined, and then went on to the Colony. About 8:30 I received a telephone message that my apartment had been robbed. With Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Warren I hurried home. Other diners at the Colony followed us.

Miss Goodwin, who had returned to the house after finishing her dinner, had been severely beaten by the robbers. She was thrown down the stairs and will be confined to her bed for several weeks. Her screams attracted the Misses Prevost, who reside next door at 308 West Seventy-third street, and they telephoned the police."

"I am confident," she added, "that the robbery was planned by some one familiar with my apartment. About an hour before we went out to dinner an unknown man called on the telephone. He asked if I was Mrs. Bolles and when I replied that I was he rang off. This evidently was a ruse to determine whether I was at home. The call has been traced to a drug store in West 168th street."

"I am sure it was this ring," said Mrs. Bolles, displaying the brilliant green stone, "that the robbers were after. It is a very rare gem and no doubt its known value lured the robbers in search of it. Fortunately I was wearing it, because I had a slight premonition thieves might get into my apartment."

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MRS. STILLMAN WINS REFEREE'S DECISION; BABY'S LEGITIMATE

Witnesses Against Woman Are Discredited in the Report.

DISCREPANCIES BARED

Banker Will Appeal From Ruling to Appellate Division.

CASE HAS COST \$1,000,000

Baby Will Share in Two Trust Funds Totaling \$37,000,000.

Anne U. Stillman has been exonerated of the charges brought by her husband, James A. Stillman, and the legitimacy of her son Guy has been established through the ruling yesterday of the findings of Daniel J. Gleason, referee, at the County Court House in Carmel, N. Y.

Besides denying Stillman's plea for a divorce and branding as unreliable the testimony of the various Canadian witnesses who testified to his wife's relationship with Fred Beauvais, and decree in freeing the boy from the taint of illegitimacy allows him to participate in the \$1,000,000 trust fund bequeathed by the late James Stillman, father of the present plaintiff, and in addition thereto gives him access to his share of another trust fund of \$27,000,000 to be divided at the death of his father.

That Stillman will fight the referee's decision with all the power and money at his command was indicated yesterday by his lawyers and also by the judgment of those who have become familiar with the banker's tactics throughout the long litigation. William R. Rand and Outbridge Horsey of counsel for Stillman were the first on hand yesterday when Referee Gleason's findings were given out at his office in Poughkeepsie, and their attitude indicated a readiness to settle the decision when the next legal step is made.

To File Motion for Guy.

This will come next Saturday, when John A. Mack, guardian of Guy Stillman, will file a motion in the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie for confirmation of the referee's decision. Should this be affirmed by Supreme Court Justice Morschauser the Stillman attorneys will at once start upon the task of securing a review of the case, which will probably prolong the ultimate decision for about a year.

One decision has come in close contact with Stillman since the original papers were filed in September, 1920, said yesterday:

"Stillman is a peculiar man. When he gets a thing in his mind it becomes an obsession, and he hangs on to the bitter end."

Referee Gleason Just Slipped under the wire two days before the time limit set for a report on his findings, the court yesterday declared. "They must be the office of the Clerk of Putnam county before October 1. For the last few weeks the Stillman attorneys had been communicating constantly with Poughkeepsie, in daily expectation of the decree." The termination of this phase of the famous case, which attracted nationwide interest and involved the expenditure of a million dollars, came as quietly and unobtrusively as it had begun. Referee Gleason motored over from Millerton and pulled up in front of the old colonial house in Carmel, on the shores of Lake Glenside, a few minutes after 10 o'clock and handed his report to the referee.

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'AL' SMITH IS NOMINATED; DR. COPELAND FOR SENATE; HEARST QUITS IN DEFEAT

Nominated by Acclamation After Hylan Bolts in Rout of Hearst Forces.

2.75 BEER PLANK VOTED

Democrats Put Lunn on the Ticket for Lieutenant-Governor.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—The Democratic State Convention nominated Alfred E. Smith for Governor and Dr. Royal S. Copeland of New York for United States Senator to-night and adjourned at 11 o'clock, ending up the four days bitter fighting in a peace celebration. The complete State ticket was nominated without a dissenting vote.

Tammany left the convention sobered in its victory over William R. Hearst by the threat of a split with Mayor Hylan and City Hall, which will cut off the municipal patronage. Angry and resentful, Mayor Hylan and all the Hearst followers left the city early, hailing the convention and leaving only the word that they cannot be counted on to help elect Smith.

Rid of Hearst, the leaders returned in haste to the Tammany fold and to-night at the close of the convention acclaimed Charles F. Murphy, declaring their loyalty to him regardless of what Hylan does. John H. McCooey of Kings and the Queens and Richmond Democrats all accepted the Murphy program and stand to-night by the organization.

Sop to Hylan.

The nomination of Dr. Copeland and Dr. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Corrections, two conspicuous members of the New York city administration, was a sop to Hylan, the politician who does not expect it will placate the Mayor. They were chosen solely as a standing order of convention was expected that Hylan may demand their resignations.

Smith did not go to the convention hall, although an effort was made to persuade him to address the delegates. He appeared in the corridors of the Onondaga Hotel after the adjournment of the convention at 11 o'clock and had a great ovation. The politicians expected that Hylan may demand their resignations.

2.75 Beer Joy.

The convention broke loose in its first wild expression of enthusiasm when Jeremiah T. Mahoney, reading the platform, came to the plank declaring for beer and light wine. Up to that moment the delegates and the crowd had been apathetic, almost asleep. Instantly the convention was electrified in its wild spasm of joy. Almost at the finish of the long platform Mahoney read:

"Recognizing the interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution expressed in the Volstead act has resulted in widespread contempt and violation of the law, in illegal traffic in liquors and in official corruption, we, the delegates, hereby enact such modification of the Volstead act as shall legalize with the approval of the people of this State the sale of beer and light wines under such careful restrictions as may be imposed by the law passed in New York in 1920."

What the plank means is a declaration for 2.75 per cent beer and wine. That was provided for in the 1920 law, but it was not enforced. The new law defined as non-intoxicating. There was a hard fight in the committee over the plank. The vote was for a radical plank calling for a nullification but the drys, including the new members, were in their opposition that compromise was made on the 2.75 provision. The committee worked all night on the measure. When the plank was read the convention jumped to its feet. There was a roar that swelled until it became deafening. Men jumped to their feet and threw their hats in the air. Women applauded more decorously and waved their handkerchiefs. The band struck up "How Dry I Am." The roar went on. The band was playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

First Hints of Smith.

Not only did it mean to the delegates that their fond wish for a beer and light wine declaration by the State convention had been gratified, but to the politician who in a moment interpreted its meaning. It also meant an "AP" Smith victory. It was known to most of them that Smith wanted the beer and light wine bill. They knew Hearst would not want such a plan if he were named. Out of the mass of rumors enveloping this convention had come the word during the morning that Smith was winning and Hearst was out of it. This plan was the first verification the delegates had of that report.

The women delegates and leaders of the women's organization did not carry their fight against the wet plank to the convention floor as they had threatened to do. They had been against it, but they were not.

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Democratic Nominees of State Convention

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—These are the nominees of the Democratic State convention: GOVERNOR—ALFRED E. SMITH of New York. UNITED STATES SENATOR—DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND of New York. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—MAYOR GEORGE R. LUNN of Schenectady. STATE COMPTROLLER—JAMES W. FLEMING of Troy. ATTORNEY-GENERAL—CARL SHERMAN, Assistant United States Attorney, of Buffalo. SECRETARY OF STATE—JAMES A. HAMILTON of the Bronx, Commissioner of Correction. STATE TREASURER—CAPTAIN GEORGE K. SCHULER of Lyons. STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—DWIGHT B. LA DU of Albany.

MILLER OPENS DRIVE TO ROUT POLITICIANS

Aims to Make State Most Efficient Business Corporation in Country.

CALLS WORKERS' PARLEY

Asks 200 Department Heads for Cooperation in Survey of Their Assistants.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Gov. Miller, having received from the Republican State convention candidates for the State offices in accord with his ideas of public service, launched to-day his plans for greater cooperation in the State government. His ambition is to drive out politics and put the State service on a strictly business basis. Having bowed over opposition from political leaders of the old school and State officials with public service ideas of former days, Gov. Miller, if elected, will be in a strategic position to make the New York State government the most efficient business corporation in the country. He will brook none of the interference that stopped former Governors from keeping the State government abreast of the times in business methods.

Summing more than 200 department heads and deputies to the executive chamber to-day, he laid before them his plans, which are the result of a year's study by the Board of Estimate and Control, and told them that cooperation is necessary to make them successful. "This meeting," he said, "has been called for the purpose of having a better understanding of some of the new methods that we are trying to inaugurate and for securing closer cooperation with department heads and the new organization which we are trying to set up to inaugurate better business methods in the State service."

State Employment.

After telling them of the work of bringing about a more systematic method of budgetary control and better purchasing methods through the Department of Purchase and the new bureau of standards, he said that the employment side of the State's problem is what he now wants to bring to their attention.

"Every business organization," said the Governor, "has a department which is giving careful study to that problem every time. The State has not heretofore had such a study systematically made and I have been impressed with certain inquiries that ought to be done away with."

The Governor pointed out that there is no unified plan for promotions, that employees do the same work, get different pay and that some employees are underpaid while others are overpaid. The Governor has asked the State Civil Service Commission to remedy this situation by an intensive study of the employment problem and he told the department heads that he wanted their "active and sympathetic co-operation." "The purpose of this study," said the Governor, "is to determine what work the State service is doing, to make it efficient and to assign appropriate positions in like class, to determine the requirements of the different grades and classes of positions and the line of promotion so that instead of having a person when he or she enters the State service frozen in one job, every one can look forward to upward mobility and efficient work by being promoted."

No Room for Sincere.

Under the Governor's plan there will be no room for political schemers, but State service will be made attractive to the best class of workers. The only way that salary increases can be secured now is through the legislative finance committees which frame the appropriation bill. The Governor wants greater flexibility in the appropriation bill, so that "promotions with resultant increases in pay can be determined by department heads as a reward for efficient service, rather than as now too often results from the amount of influence that the individual can bring to bear upon the finance committee."

The Governor intends to let his campaign interfere as little as possible with his State duties. He says it will be "short, decisive and conclusive." The plans are now being worked out by the new State chairman, George K. Morris.

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VOTE UNANIMOUS

Democratic Acclaim of Former Governor Forces His Rival to Withdraw.

MURPHY PICKS OTHERS

Selections of Copeland and Hamilton Are the Only Sop to Hylan Power.

McCOOEY HIT BOTH WAYS

Smith Takes His Delegates and Others Repudiate Him, Leaving Convention.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—A battle of primitive savagery for the mastery of the Democratic party of New York ended to-night in a great personal triumph for Al Smith, and drove out of it the greatest menace to its peace—William Randolph Hearst.

Having accomplished the complete rout of the Hearst faction Smith was to-night nominated for Governor by acclamation with characteristic hilarious enthusiasm along with two members of the Hylan administration as companions on the full ticket chosen. These are Dr. Royal S. Copeland, nominated for the United States Senate, and James A. Hamilton, for Secretary of State.

Indifferent to the threats of payroll and other forms of political reprisals—possibly a third ticket—the Democratic leaders are apparently well content with their work.

The personal achievements of Smith stand out above and beyond any other feature of the most bitterly fought Democratic convention row in recent years. Resisting every conciliatory move made by Tammany, Boss Murphy and Brooklyn Leader McCooey, the former Governor won four decisive victories at one and the same time.

Convinces Murphy.

Answering the assertions of Mayor Hylan, William J. Connors and other agents that enough of the delegates were pledged to nominate Hearst, Smith convinced Boss Murphy that only thirty-nine of the 705 delegates to the convention really favored Hearst. Murphy was compelled to acknowledge the accuracy of the Smith figures, and surrendered to the overwhelming popular demand for the former Governor's nomination.

In forcing Murphy to do so by a cold presentation of facts and figures, Smith practically destroyed the connection between the Murphy and McCooey Manhattan and Brooklyn machines and the Hearst-Hylan payroll in New York city.

While Murphy's control of the State machine was not directly challenged by the new hero of the Democracy, the latter's refusal to acquiesce to the Murphy-McCooey plan for nominating Hearst for Senator amounted pretty much to the same thing. The result of Smith's courageous stand convinced Murphy that in a direct issue between Smith and Murphy the former would emerge the victor.

The dramatic circumstances under which Smith's nomination was accomplished without a dissenting voice to-night was not alone a fine tribute to his personal popularity with Democratic men and women voters of the State. It further emphasized the admiration for his grim determination to fight for the principles he has proclaimed and against the domination of his party by Hearst.

Boss Refuses to Pay Price.

There is little question but that Murphy, who was vigorously denounced by the chagrined agents of Hearst when they sounded the retreat, could have compelled the docile and payroll delegates of New York city to give Hearst the nomination. But on a showdown Murphy, confronted with the unprecedented independence of a member of his organization and the astonishing hold of the latter on the affections of party voters, decided not to pay the price. This would have undoubtedly taken the form of a revolt against Murphy's leadership not only in New York but in the rural sections of the State, represented by more than three hundred delegates, who notified him that they would "vote against Hearst until hell froze over."

Murphy decided to risk whatever consequences may be involved in his break with the Hearst-Hylan organization rather than face an apparently losing fight in his own organization.

The big losers of the battle from which Smith to-night emerged a figure of supreme State and great national importance were, first of all, Hear-